

Brooke BLUEBONNET Broadcast

T. B.

Dedicated to the
Medical
Department
Enlisted
Technicians
School

VOL. 2
NO. 2

9 MAY
1945



Medical Department Special Schools
United States Army



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7 April 1945

James E. Kelley
Captain, Dental Corps,
Director, Dental Section.

Form 60a
Medical Department, U.S.A.
(Authorized Issuance)

Official Publication of the
BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

AUTHORIZED BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH
COMMANDING
BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

Vol. 2, No. 2

APN-8-21-M

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THE CHAPEL



SCHEDULE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL CHAPEL:

Sunday
Catholic Mass _____ 6:15 A. M. & 8:30 A. M.
Protestant Worship _____ 10:00 A. M.
Protestant Vespers _____ 7:00 P. M.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM, NEW HOSPITAL:

Sunday School for Children _____ 10:00 A. M.

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL CHAPEL:

Weekdays
Catholic Mass, daily except Wed. _____ 5:30 P. M.

Catholic Mass, Wednesday _____ 8:30 A. M.
Protestant Vesper Service Wed. _____ 7:00 P. M.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM, OLD HOSPITAL:

Sunday
Catholic Mass _____ 10:00 A. M.
Protestant Worship _____ 9:00 A. M.
Protestant Vespers _____ 5:30 P. M.
Weekdays
Protestant Vesper Service, Wed. _____ 5:30 P. M.

BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL:

Sunday
CATHOLIC MASS
Chapel No. 2 (900 area) _____ 9:00 A. M.
Chapel No. 3 (1200 area) _____ 8:00 A. M.
Scott Road Chapel _____ 10:00 A. M.
Tuesday and Friday
Chapel No. 3 _____ 5:30 P. M.

PROTESTANT SERVICES

Sunday
Chapel No. 2 (900 Area) _____ 10:00 A. M.
Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area) _____ 9:00 A. M.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES

Sunday
Chapel No. 2, Holy Communion _____ 10:45 A. M.

JEWISH SERVICES

Friday
Chapel No. 2, Sabbath Worship _____ 8:00 P. M.

GOD SAYS, "I KNOW MY SHEEP"

One of his men said of General Montgomery, of the Eighth Army when in North Africa: "We don't see him all the time, but we always know he'll be right there with us. He'll plan for all of us; and because he knows us and we trust him, we'd follow him anywhere." Grand words about a great general in this war!

God says, "I know my sheep."

Do you realize that you are known to God, that He is standing right beside you and will always see you through? He is the great leader; beside Him every other leader is dwarfed into insignificance.

God knows us, you and me. The only way to prove His leadership and to find Him for ourselves is to make a great experiment and say, "I'll back my last dollar on our Lord being true, I'll follow him through hell and high water; He is my Lord, my leader, and my Shepherd, I'll trust Him."

He that seeks me shall now be sought.
Surrendered here I stand,
A truant eager to be taught
His purpose for my hand.

JOHN E. KINNEY
Chaplain (Lt. Col.) U. S. Army

KILLED IN ACTION

Weep not, Mother, I am not dead.
It's merely that I've gone ahead
To wait for you, in the garden
Of God's infinite grace.
Weep not, Mother; be not sad,
Rather, I would have you glad
That I did my part to end this strife,
Thus entering into Eternal Life.
—By Lt. Helen J. Armstrong, ANC.



Brigadier General W. Lee Hart

**MEDICAL DIRECTOR
EIGHTH SERVICE COMMAND**

(Story on Page 4)

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. LEE HART

(Photo on Page 3)

As Service Command Medical director since June, 1940, Brigadier General W. Lee Hart has supervised the vastly expanded activities of the Medical Corps in posts, camps and general hospitals in five Southwestern states. Under his direction, the Service Command has pioneered notably in reconditioning and rehabilitating war wounded, in combating occupational diseases in war plants, and in improving army nutrition.

The promotion was a further recognition of a brilliant career in military medicine which began in 1908. General Hart reached the Army statutory retirement age of 64 years last January 27, but was recalled immediately to active duty to continue as medical director.

Early in his military career General Hart was given recognition in the medical field for his research in cholera, helminthology and the effects of tropical light on the white race while serving a tour of duty in the Philippines from 1909 to 1911. He later contributed extensive work and study on meningitis, typhoid fever and smallpox.

During the first World War, after commanding a hospital train and supervising plans for the construction of other hospital trains, General Hart went to France and served overseas until 1920. He worked with Pullman engineers to alter cars to Army specifications and is credited with inventing the unit ambulance car, the Glennan bunk, the Hart serving car and serving tray. He also developed an improved air-conditioning system.

General Hart served several tours of duty at Fort Sam Houston, the last being from 1937 to 1940 as commander of the station hospital, now Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital. Just recently he designed a therapeutic swimming pool to be built at this expanding hospital.

He received his M. D. from the University of Maryland, and graduated from the Army Medical School in 1908. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Army Industrial College and the Army War College.

His home and birthplace is at York, S. C. He and Mrs. Hart make their Dallas residence at the Dallas Athletic Club.

ARMY ART EXHIBIT WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Winners in the Eighth Service Command Army art exhibit were announced today by service command headquarters, which said

nearly 900 entries were submitted for showing in Dallas April 29 through May 13.

A jury composed of Dallas artists and Army officers selected 200 of the entries for exhibit, and 30 prize winners and honorable mentions. Of the 30, 21 entries will be chosen for national exhibit in Washington, D. C., in July.

Winners in each of the eight classifications are:

Oil: Cpl. Robert G. Burns, AAAS, Fort Bliss, for *Luxury Liner*; second place, Pfc. Benham C. Dangers Jr., AAATC, Fort Bliss; honorable mentions, Cpl. Elliott Twery, IRTC, Camp Joseph T. Robinson; Sgt. Verne Cole, AAF, Stuttgart.

Water colors: S/Sgt. Gordon Mellor, 605th Engineers, Camp Swift, for *Mother Loves Me*; second place, Sgt. R. Samuel Sides, Med. Det., ASF Regional Hospital, Camp Swift; honorable mention, Sgt. Richard Brough, SAACC, San Antonio; Pfc. Virgil Simon, Red River Ordnance Depot, Texarkana.

Prints: Lt. Robert W. Brown, 380th Station Hospital, Camp Swift, for *Railway Express Depot*; second place, Cpl. L. H. Freund, War Department Personnel Center, Camp Chaffee; honorable mention, Sgt. William Nies, AAF, Randolph Field.

Drawing: Sgt. Lawrence Calcagno, AAF, Galveston, for *Watch in the Night*; second place, Cpl. L. Soned, Borden General Hospital, Chickasha; honorable mention, Sgt. William Blasingame, Randolph Field; Sgt. William Brooks, AAF, Ardmore; Sgt. Harold Siegel, IRTC, Camp Maxey.

Murals: Cpl. L. H. Freund, War Department Personnel Center, Camp Chaffee; second place, Cpl. Jon Nelson, Camp Barkley; no honorable mentions.

Photographs: Sgt. James P. Willis, Houston WAC Recruiting District, for *That Men May Live*; second place, Maj. Jack M. Kaplan, Station Hospital, Kelly Field; honorable mention, Sgt. Edgar Ramey and Sgt. Richard Mastrim, AAF, Kelly Field; Sgt. Max Wyavno, Hobbs Army Air Field; Sgt. Philip Foskett, AAF, Randolph Field; Sgt. Martha Hughes, Chemical Warfare Service, Pine Bluff Arsenal.

Renderings: Sgt. Louis Dorfsman, Headquarters Detachment, Eighth Service Command, for a poster, *Purple Heart*; second place, Cpl. William J. Sutton Jr., 4051st AAF, San Antonio; no honorable mention.

Sculpture: Sgt. Quin Hill, Randolph Field, for a head in terra cotta, *Portrait of a Zombie*; second place, Cpl. Tibi N. Herley, Camp Maxey.

Winners of first place in each division will receive a \$50 war bond. Second place winners will receive a \$25 war bond, and artists with honorable mention awards will be given certificates of merit.

A Tribute To The Late President Of The United States

By COLONEL HOWARD L. LANDERS

U. S. Army, Retired

BROADCAST OVER T.Q.N. ON 16 APRIL, 1945

Yesterday a great President was laid to rest, wrapped in a nation-wide veil of prayers that came from the hearts of a people not yet recovered from the shocking suddenness of his death. Today a new President told Congress, the United States and the nations fighting side-by-side with us, our enemies who have committed blood-crimes of the most dastardly nature, that the wars on all fronts would continue to be fought in the bitterly efficient manner with which our armed forces have waged this unhappy struggle for more than three years.

The new President has taken up the load, borne so gallantly for twelve long years by him whose place in history will be one of the few pinnacles that mark the development of our brief, century and a half of national existence. The new President defied the blood-stained German and Japanese peoples to plan, or even to hope for a lessening of the dead President's fierce determination that they shall be beaten down into the dust, in atonement for their sins. Whatever sudden hopes they may have nourished last Thursday, the day President Roosevelt died, today the enemy in Europe and the other inhuman one in Asia and the Pacific know full well that President Truman will demand of them, and will force them into a state of, unconditional surrender.

The prayers of a nation will ascend to Heaven beseeching the Divine Power to bless and protect Harry Truman, as he marches bravely forward at the head of twelve million armed forces, to bring them victory; and as he takes up the leadership of 135,000,000 Americans, to restore them and the nation to a normal existence.

To the dead President came honors from abroad, of a nature never before bestowed by those countries upon a citizen of another country. The British King and Queen, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the British Parliament, the British people—all sorrowed from the depths of their sympathetic hearts. Marshal Stalin, the Russian people, the Red Army, know that in the death of President Roosevelt they lost the one man, more responsible than any other, for the recovery of the Republics of the Soviet Union from the black days when the German armed beast was ravaging

their country. Our people have sorrowed through the day and night hours since first they learned that their beloved President was no more. Our men and women in uniform, many of them thousands of miles from their home shores, suffer their unshed tears to choke them with a great longing for home, family, safety—and end to the war.

No one that I am aware of has spoken for these absent members of our families, to tell what the death of President Roosevelt means to them. I shall speak for them now—more particularly for the youth of our armed forces, wherever they may be. They went to war, most of them willingly, because they could sense that the war flames kindled in Europe would spread; and later they understood the significance of President Roosevelt's characterization of December 7, 1941, as a "day of infamy." They felt within their breasts a deep obligation to aid in building up the armed strength of our country. They also felt self-satisfaction in becoming one whose future years would be filled with gratification and pride that they too, had served.

Youth, most fortunately because of the fewer years, was not able to analyze many of the philosophical questions that arose in the past twelve years of our national existence. It is well that they could not, as such thoughts are for mature minds—for those who with increasing years, became fearful of the uncertain future. Wars are fought largely by the youth of the land. It is their God-given right to learn through their own experiences, and not step into life with the accumulated burden of doubt, fear and hesitancy that come with years.

Who of you in middle life would desire that your sons enter into their glorious young manhood, burdened with the experience that an added generation gives to you. It is retrospect within you that makes you cautious. With your sons at war, it is the unfolding of the unknown that makes them daring. But youth ages rapidly in times of vast and terrible wars. American youth have known well only one head of government. That is a condition of mind which we older ones cannot share with them. They know the leadership of the late President throughout the days of economical turmoil; when he warned against

the infamy of Japan in China; of Italy in Ethiopia; and of Germany in Central Europe. They know of the events when he took aggressive action to prepare this country for a war that was inevitable. When war finally came, youth was better prepared for it mentally than ever before.

Youth will end this war and face a future in a more demanding manner than did their fathers in 1919. They know how foolishly the governments of their fathers wasted all the benefits of war. Only one benefit from that war was asked by the people of this country: the right to live—ourselves, and all other decent, righteous countries—without the fear of another war darkening the future.

As a nation we did nothing in the early and middle thirties to make a reality of that dream. Our armed forces of today, will not permit a repetition of such careless and costly indifference on the part of the government.

The youth of our armed forces have the sacred promise of the only President and Commander-in-Chief they ever knew, that within the lives of their children and their children's children, there will not be a third World War. President Roosevelt, writing at Warm Springs the night before he died, made them that solemn promise, with the assurance that an enduring peace would

be sought to put an end "to this brutal, inhuman, and thoroughly impracticable method of settling the differences between governments."

Armed youth today, after listening to the solemn, confidence-inspiring address of President Truman, will give to their new Commander-in-Chief complete allegiance, strengthened by the inspiring sound of a fist striking the rostrum, as President Truman hurled the defiant challenge to our enemies that nothing except unconditional surrender lies ahead.

The final tribute of the men and women in the services, to our dead President is this:

"You, President Roosevelt, visioned nobly; you fought valiantly; you conquered for the good of humanity and eternity. Your personality has imprinted upon our memories the unforgettable lesson—never to let selfishness of personal desires smother the spark of Godliness in every human soul. You have enabled us more clearly to see our duty. Your noble example fires us with an exalted desire to bear our cross as men—as soldiers—as those walking hand-in-hand with Divinity."

This, my friends, I believe to be the unspoken tribute from the youth of the armed forces to our dead President.

SHIPMENT OF BAGGAGE

A change in Army Regulations broadens the provisions covering the shipment of personal effects so that anyone ordered to duty overseas is authorized baggage transportation, within the restrictions of the AR, to any place in the continental limits of the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

When commissioned and warrant officers, aviation cadets and non-commissioned officers of the first, second, third and fourth grades (technicians fourth grade, and all sergeants) are ordered to duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, excluding Alaska, and are permitted to ship only a portion of their temporary change of station weight allowance of authorized baggage to their new station, additional arrangements are provided for the remainder of their baggage. Shipment may be made in one lot, at Government expense, of the balance of their temporary change of station weight allowance from their last duty station, staging area, port of embarkation or actual residence (within commuting distance) near such points, to any

place they may designate within the continental limits of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Upon their return from assignment beyond the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, the same weight may be shipped from the previously designated place to their new duty station.

Whenever personnel for whom no baggage allowance is ordinarily provided (technicians fifth grade, corporal, private first class, and private), are ordered to duty overseas or in Alaska, or from a duty station in Alaska to duty overseas, and circumstances permit taking only a portion of their effects with them, shipment of their personal effects, up to 100 pounds, may be made by freight at Government expense from their last duty station, staging area, or port of embarkation to any place within the continental limits of the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

The Army Regulation covering the shipment of personal effects under these circumstances is AR 55-160, Change 5, 29 April 1944. Your Transportation Officer, or your Personal Affairs Officer, can give you further information.



MAY 14 THROUGH JUNE 30

ictory is Not Cheap, But It Can Be Bought With War Bonds

The war is far from over, and though we have come a long way on the Road to Victory, it is time now to fight a little bit harder than ever before so that the cost in human lives will be less.

Our fighting men still need weapons, the ammunition, the food and supplies with which to win this war. And they depend on us to fight for Freedom on the home front just as they are fighting for it on the battlefields.

Our weapons? More WAR BONDS! Savings bonds that are your investment for the future . . . as they are your country's investment for peace and security now. And though there will be one less War Loan this year, in order to meet the needs of our country we must invest the equivalent of the war bonds purchased in TWO War Loans last year.

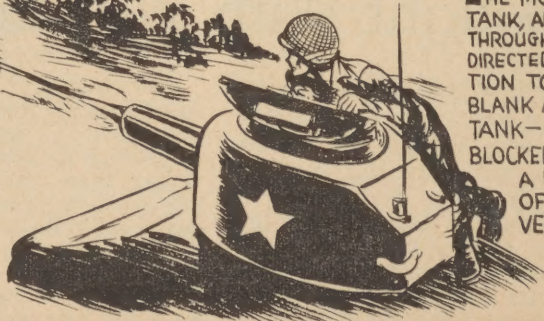
America has never failed its duty . . . we must now meet the challenge in the Seventh War Loan Drive.

FRONT 'N' CENTER

By Pfc. Stan Louis



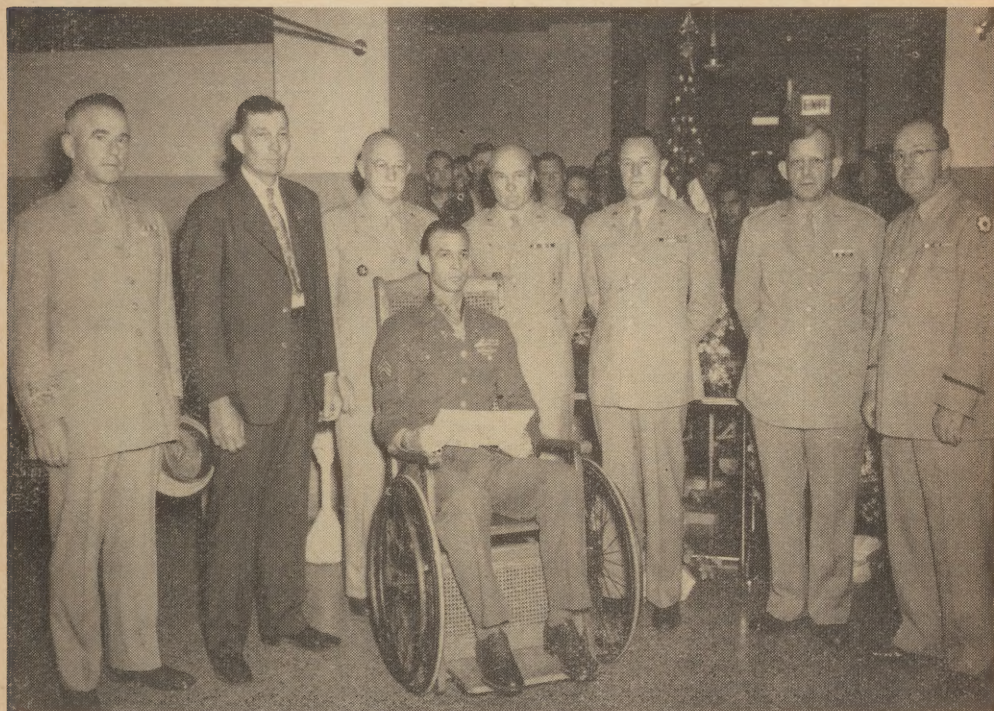
Sgt. HULON B.
WHITTINGTON



■ HE MOUNTED A LONE TANK, AND BY SHOUTING THROUGH THE TURRET, DIRECTED IT INTO POSITION TO FIRE POINT BLANK AT THE LEADING TANK—ITS DESTRUCTION BLOCKED THE REST OF A PANZER UNIT OF OVER 100 VEHICLES—

Congressional Medal of Honor Presented at Brooke Hospital

**Sergeant Hulon B. Whittington Receives Nation's Highest Award
in General Surgery Ward of Brooke General Hospital**



Sergeant Hulon B. Whittington, Infantry, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor at Brooke General Hospital on Saturday, April 21st. Present for the ceremony were the six Generals shown above with Sergeant Whittington and his father, Mr. Henry B. Whittington. Left to right, they are: Brigadier General R. E. McQuillen, commanding general of the southwestern sector of the Eastern Defense command, Major General J. P. Lucas, commanding general of the Fourth Army, who made the presentation, having been designated by the war department as personal representative of the President of the United States for the occasion; Brigadier General Charles K. Nulsen, commanding general of Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Brigadier General Laurence B. Keiser, chief of staff, Fourth Army; Brigadier General James A. Porter, commanding general of the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot, and Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding general, Brooke Hospital Center.

Sergeant Hulon B. Whittington, Infantry, of Ellaville, Georgia, was presented the Congressional Medal of Honor Saturday, April 21st, in the General Surgery ward of Brooke General Hospital where the sergeant is a patient.

The presentation of the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award, was made to Sergeant Whittington by Major General J. P. Lucas, commanding general of the Fourth Army. General Lucas was desig-

nated by the War Department to act as the personal representative of the President for the presentation of that award.

Besides the commanding generals mentioned above, others present for the ceremony included Major J. A. Eyester, aide to Major General Lucas, Lieutenant William Negley, aide to General McQuillen, and patients of the various wards in the new hospital building.

(Continued on Page 28)



Left, Major General J. P. Lucas, commanding general of the Fourth Army was designated by the War Department to make the presentation of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award, to Sergeant Hulon B. Whittington, Infantry, of Ellaville, Georgia. Sergeant Whittington's father, Mr. Henry Whittington is shown at left.



Right, Sergeant Whittington and his father read the citation for the Congressional Medal of Hon-



or, after the presentation ceremonies. It was signed by the late President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Whittington resides in Natchitoches, Louisiana.



Left, the beautiful floral centerpiece entered by Brooke General Hospital in the Annual Flower Show. It received third prize among



Army exhibits, and was sent to the hospital the following day to form the central decoration for the presentation of the Medal of Honor to Sgt. Whittington. The centerpiece was designed by Mrs. John C. Burch, wife of Colonel Burch, chief of Surgical Service at Brooke and by Mrs. Roy I. Weir, Jr., wife of Major Weir, Mess Officer of the hospital.





Colonel Warren C. Fargo

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL

BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER



✓ The Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School



SEPTEMBER of 1940, the National Selective Service Act was passed. This provided for the immediate calling to active duty of the National Guard units of the various states, the Reserve components of the Army, and, a large number of inductees for military training. This activation of units of all branches and services of our forces naturally required a proportionate number of Medical Department personnel to care for the physical needs of these new soldiers. There exists in time of national emergency in our civilian ranks a source for Medical officers and graduate nurses, in the medical profession, but there is no similar reservoir in civil life from which enlisted men, experienced in the medical field, may be recruited.

Appreciating this responsibility, and profiting by the experience of the Medical Department in World War I, when each medical unit had to train its own enlisted men, the Surgeon General's staff immediately instituted means to provide trained men, and on 7 Nov. 1940 there was issued Circular Letter No. 79, which outlined in detail a plan for the establishment of six Medical Service Schools, the courses to be taught and the number of students antici-

pated. These Medical Department Enlisted Specialists (now Technicians) Schools were assigned to the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, Calif., William Beaumont General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., Brooke General Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and a previously existing Enlisted Specialists School at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., was altered to conform to the new plan. These schools were opened for reception of students 1 April 1941, and after these schools had operated successfully for fifteen months—or on 1 July 1942, three more similar schools were activated at the O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., Billings General Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and the Lawson General Hospital at Atlanta, Ga.

Construction of the buildings occupied by the Brooke General School was commenced on 15 January 1941, and the area with buildings completed was turned over to the Medical Department by the District Engineer, on 24 March 1941. Cost of the buildings and their equipment is estimated at about \$325,000.

Early in February 1941, the Reserve Officer personnel, which was to serve as administrators and instructors at all these

(Continued on Page 14)



Major Robert J. Scott, executive officer of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School confers on administrative matters with Captain William R. Ball, adjutant of the school. Major Scott is from Detroit, Mich and Captain Ball claims Dallas, Texas as his home.



The staff of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School, photographed with Colonel Warren C. Fargo, assistant commandant of the school.

(Continued From Page 12)

schools, was called to active duty and assigned to the Third Officers' Refresher Course at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and upon graduation on 15th March the local staff started its trek for Fort Sam Houston, arriving about the 20th March. Here they met the Assistant Commandant, an officer of the Medical Corps, United States Army and began activities in connection with their duties. The school is a subsidiary of the Brooke General Hospital and so its Commanding General is also the Commandant of the School.

The ten day interval before the first class arrived was a busy one for everybody. None of the twenty-eight officers had had any particular experience in teaching, although the course offered at Carlisle particularly featured methods of military instruction. Fifty-one enlisted men to serve in administrative and service branches, and as instructors, were furnished from the detachment of the Hospital. In spite of lack of experience everyone initiated his respective duty enthusiastically. Equipment stored in readiness for occupancy of the buildings was brought in and distributed, School Sections were organized, subjects assigned to instructors for preparation of lectures, and administrative and service departments were instituted with the result that the first three hundred students arriving on 31 March 1941 were accommodated comfortably and their instruction started on schedule the following day. Difficulties of those early days, such as lack of Technical Manuals, instructional aids, lack of mess and other equipment, and a month long struggle with black sticky Texas mud are now only recollections of the school's pioneer days. During the ensuing four years many changes in individuals and number of personnel, methods and

(Continued on Page 25)



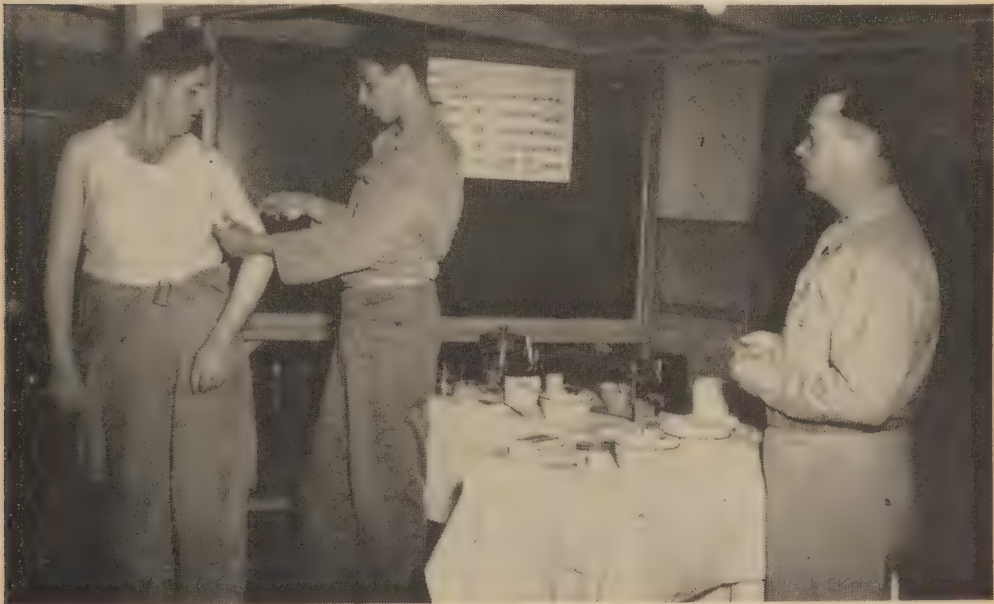
The color guard stands at attention during graduation ceremonies held every four weeks at the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School.



A feature of Graduation Day at the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School is the ceremony held outdoors with a formal parade, and review.



Colonel Warren C. Fargo of Cleveland, Ohio, assistant commandant of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School, addresses members of the Women's Army Corps—the group shown representing only a portion of the first large class of Wacs to begin training as Medical and Surgical Technicians so urgently needed by Army General Hospitals. In the assembly are masculine members, also in training at MDETS.



Major Fred T. Renick of Roanoke, Va., director of the Medical section of MDETS, supervises the correct use of the needle in giving an injection. The "patient" is Pfc Louis G. Akers of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the student-instructor is Pfc Philip Calcara of Wood River, Ill.



De.monstration of the Thomas Leg Splint on the one and only Tec 5 Carroll H. Curry of Fairmont, West Virginia. Pvt Frank Wheeler of Martinez, Calif., secures the position of the foot in the splint while Cpl Walter J. Worrell of Palo Alto, Calif., demonstrates the administering of plasma to counteract shock.



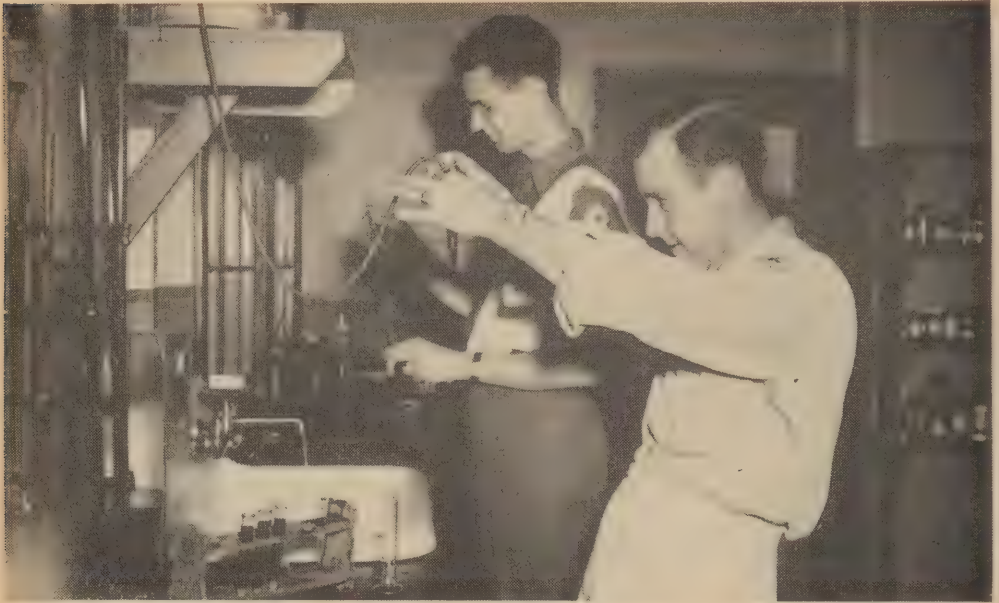
Reading down the line right to left, Tec 3 Harold Donders of San Francisco, Calif.; Pfc Donald Kirstine of Pierce, Neb.; Sgt. Kenneth P. Hoag of Harrisburg, Penn., enlisted instructor; Sgt Thomas D. Beaumont of Austin, Texas; Pvt Eugene C. Reusser of Dear Creek, Okla., and Cpl F. Kesterson of Butt City, Calif. Sgt Hoag of the Pharmacy section of MDETS is instructing the men on the filling of prescriptions



In the Laboratory section of MDETS, T Sgt Byron A. Humphreys of San Antonio, Texas, instructs Pvt Thomas H. Rush of Hoboken, New Jersey, center, and Pfc Arthur J. Moreau of Lowell, Mass., in the use of the microscope.



Captain Thomas D. Kroner of Boston, Mass., gives instruction in flaming platinum needles for use in transferring cultures. Pfc Bradford O. Smith of Staten Island, New York is carrying out the procedure while Pfc Leo H. Pellam, of Uxbridge, Mass., foreground, and Cpl Fred B. Hyatt of Carrollton, Ga., students, look on.



In the Chemistry and Serology section of the school Laboratory, Tec 5 Julian H. Johnson of Mangum, Okla., foreground, and Tec 5 Earl D. Williams of Harrisburg, Penn., are doing various chemical tests.



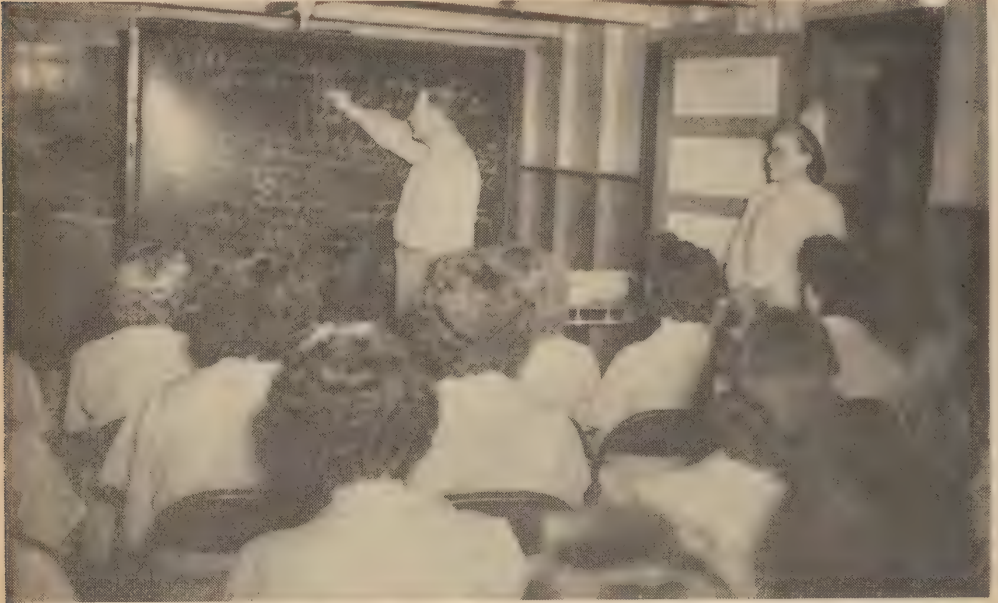
Gastric-Analysis test being conducted by Pvt Henry P. Kurdziel of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tec 4 John R. Victor of Marinette, Wis. Checking the test are Major Thomas R. Noonan of Buffalo, New York, director of the Laboratory section and Lt. Robert R. Scruggs of Charlotte,, N. C., instructor. In the foreground Pfc Charles W. Wieneke of Greensboro, Md., is ready to proceed with the analysis,



S Sgt Jesse C. Hudson of Durant, Okla., instructing students in the art of bandaging. Left to right, Pvt Marvin L. McGee of Granite City, Ill., watches Pvt Charles A. Richmond of New York City apply a bandage on Pfc Glenn H. Rock of Mount Morris, Ill.



In the Plaster Room, Captain Henry Feintuck of New York City, officer-instructor supervises enlisted instructors on teaching a class of enlisted men and women technicians. The Wacs are left, Pvt Betty Cannon of Corpus Christi, Texas, and right, Tec 5 Sophia Szymanski of Cleveland, Ohio.



Major Herman C. Sartorius, director of the Surgical section of the school lectures to members of the WAC who will become surgical technicians upon completion of their training. Nursing procedure is taught by Lt. Angela M. McKay to student Wacs at MDETS.



Various parts of the anatomy are studied by enlisted technicians of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School with the mannequin, organs of which are detachable for close inspection and study. Left, Pvt Mary E. Meecham, WAC of Lowell, Mass., and right, Pvt Bessie Geitz, WAC of Fernville, Calif., examine organs while Pvt Gilbert Imnelt of Columbus, Ohio, looks on.



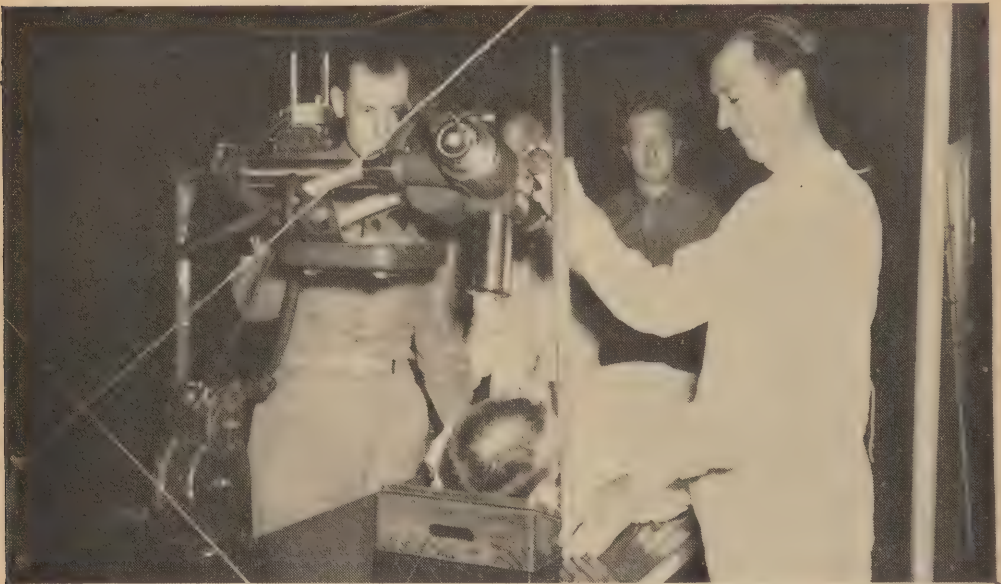
British style of artificial respiration called "Eve's rocking method" shows in background, left, Pvt. Doris Hansen, Peoria, Ill., Pvt. Mary A. Halashyn of Cincinnati, Ohio, the "patient" and right, Pvt Beatrice Hartmann of Syracuse, New York. Tec 4 Cyril Porter of Greenfield, Ohio, is the enlisted instructor. In the foreground, left, Pvt Pauline Hibbard of Harlan, Ky., Pvt. Margaret Hayden of Seattle, Washington, who is the "patient" and right, Pvt. Arline Hickish of La Crosse, Wis.



An outdoor class in respiration, checked by Major Herman C. Satorius of Garden City, Kans., who is director of the Surgical Section. Captain Francis X. Haines of Binghamton, New York, officer instructor and Pfc Edward A. Raczkowski of East Chicago, Ind., enlisted instructor, supervise the class of Wacs.



Bed-making becomes an important procedure to Wacs. They must learn to make a bed moving the patient as little as possible. In the background, Pvt Velma Little of Nampa, Idaho, makes the bed with Pvt Rosita Leach of Cincinnati, Ohio, as "patient." In the foreground Pvt. Mary Metzger of Youngstown, Ohio, makes the bed while Pvt Harriet Miller of Louisville, Ky. is the "patient".



The correct technique in the x-ray section of the school is taught by M Sgt Patzewitsch of Austin, Texas, senior instructor and by the assistant instructor, S Sgt Russell M. Raybold of Dayton, Ohio, to Pvt Allen C. Olson of Island Hgts., New Jersey, shown as the "patient" while Pfc William A. Mullins, Sr., of Tallahassee Ala., positions the patient and Pvt Doyle Morton of Hallettsville, Texas operates the x-ray machine.



Captain James E. Kelley of Waukon, Ohio, director of the Dental section of MDETS, lectures on full dentures to student technicians. The use of visual aids is very valuable in demonstrating to the students of this section.



Lt. Edwin H. Wasserman of New York City, well known as a genial sort of person about Brooke demonstrates the lathe to Cpl Isadore Jacobs of San Diego, Calif., Pvt. Joseph Tansky of Brooklyn, New York and Pvt William Stitt of Brookline, Mass. (Sorry the sound track missed the hill-billy music which is a favorite with all of them.)



Lt. Scruggs (in chair) "taken for a cleaning" by Tec 3 John P. Baeyens of San Pedro, Calif., while Pfc Raymond H. Nelson of Bend, Oregon, Tec 4 Walter J. Clearman of Hattiesburg, Miss., Pfc William D. Milford of Barberton, Ohio, and Tec 4 John J. Clutter of Minneapolis, Miss., watch the technique. Students in order to complete training in this section must be able to correctly clean teeth and take a full mouth x-ray.



Lt. Wasserman is assisted by Tec 4 Clearman in demonstrating the Dental x-ray procedure to Tec 5 Hulin F. Carlton of Erlanger, N. C., the "patient", while Tec 4 Clutter and Tec 3 Donald A. Grimmer of Sandusky, Ohio, enlisted instructors in this section look on.

(Continued From Page 14)

means of instruction, and length of courses, have taken place. Many training aids have been developed locally, while Technical Manuals as outlines of courses, numerous training films and strip films have been provided from official sources, and a uniform curriculum for all schools has been arranged by the Training Division of Army Service Forces.

Six courses have been taught at the school. At present the Medical and Surgical sections are taught in combination. Their students must possess as a minimum educational qualification grammar school graduation. Two of the three months in this course are spent in the school and the third in practical, on the job, ward work at the Brooke or other nearby General Hospitals. The Dental and Pharmacy Courses are of three months duration and students must be High School graduates. All of these courses are taught in the school area, with the exception of about one week of practical training for the Dental students in local post Dental Clinic, and for Pharmacy students in the Pharmacies of the Brooke General Hospital. The Laboratory and X-Ray courses are of four months duration, and educational requirement is High School graduation. The Laboratory course consists of three months study in the school area and a fourth of practical work at the Eighth Service Command Laboratory, while the X-Ray students spend two months at the school and receive two months of clinical work in the X-Ray Laboratories of the Hospital.

Until about the 1st of October 1944, monthly classes consisting of three hundred to three hundred and fifty students properly apportioned to school sections have been received. These class quotas, formulated by the Training Division of the Surgeon General's Office in conformity with requirements imposed upon it by the War Department, are announced to the schools about a month in advance by the Adjutant General, who also issues orders to the source units to send the students here. The students are separated into two rough groups, assigned and unassigned. The assigned students come from parent organizations and upon completion of their course return to their own units to accomplish their duties more satisfactorily and skillfully and to assume greater responsibilities. The unassigned students, who have always been the larger group, are sent from Army Service Forces Training Centers, and upon completion of their courses they are returned to their source Training pool and thence assigned to new units, often for overseas duty. Since 1st Oct. 1944, when requirements for newly activated units diminished, the entering classes have decreased materially in size and since 1 January 1945 members of Women's Army Corps

have arrived in increasing numbers. They are being trained for duty as technicians in General Hospitals in the United States.

During the early days of the school much of the instruction was didactic with relatively little application. Gradually, in conformity with general policies of military instruction, lectures have been lessened materially in number and length, and, more and more teaching is being accomplished by visual aids and actual performance. Training Aids of all varieties have been devised and constructed in the school. Ample use is made of training films and strip films officially produced to cover a variety of subjects. By far, the greatest part of instruction is now accomplished by use of the actual equipment these students will be expected to use in the hospitals, laboratories or field units where their service will be required.

When students graduate from the school they are not considered expert technicians. At first they will require supervision of varying degree, until experience has given them assurance and skill in carrying out their responsibilities. Participation on the part of Brooke General Hospital personnel in assisting in training those students assigned to its various departments, has frequently been referred to by the Commanding General as one of the important responsibilities of the Hospital.

The favorable reports of medical service in the Army given over the radio, and in the news reports are dependent upon new and improved methods of medicine and surgery, use of plasma, blood transfusions, penicillin and sulfa drugs and finally prompt care of trained personnel. It is in this last field that the more than 11,500 graduates of this school are participating, and the splendidly favorable reports of their performance of duty on all fronts where they serve, create a feeling of pride and satisfaction at this school in having accomplished a tiny part in winning World War II.

* * *

"CAMPUS STUFF"

by Tec 5 Carroll H. Curry

Your attention is invited to the cover on this issue. It was designed by Bill Lytle, a former instructor in the dental section.

* * *

Cpl. Barksdale, former combat infantryman, says emphatically that it is "about time the medics got a combat badge. They deserve it if anyone does!"

* * *

Capt. R. O. Lawson is now getting his MDETS orientation. This course consists, mostly, of Texas music appreciation, with emphasis on "Each Night at Nine," and "Shame on You."



FOR SAM HOI - A GOLF COURSE



PGA AND CUP MATCHES TOURNAMENT PLANS BEING COMPLETED

**TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD
MAY 14th TO 20th**

Plans for the approaching Texas PGA and Cup Matches Tournament which are to take place from May 14th to 20th are well on the way towards completion. The Tournament is being given for the benefit of the patients of the Brooke Hospital Center and proceeds will be used for securing added facilities for the Fort Sam Houston Golf Course for use by the patients of Brooke.

Bleachers are to be erected at the 9th and 18th holes for those patients who wish to attend but who will be unable to walk over the course. A loud speaker system will be installed to announce the various players coming up and to give during intervals, results of the playing.

Some of the finest amateur and professional golfers will be here for the event and the tournament will also feature a match for servicemen.

The tournament committee includes Colonel Walter Moore, U. S. Army, retired, Colonel John C. Woodland, Commanding Officer of the Brooke General Hospital and Major William Ward McDonald, Public Relations Officer of the Army Ground and Army Service Forces Redistribution Station, working in conjunction with other golf enthusiasts who are now formulating plans for the event. Valuable assistance is being given by Corporal Ashley Loafea, professional golfer who instructs members of the Reconditioning Unit turning out for golf.



Sketch Page 26 shows a plan of the Fort Sam Houston Golf Course where patients aid in their recovery by playing golf

(Continued From Page 9)

In the name of Congress, the Medal of Honor is awarded to each person, while an officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the Army, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy and the individual cited must have performed a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice involving risk of life or the performance of more than ordinary hazardous service. Recommendations for the decoration are judged by this standard of extraordinary merit and incontestable proof of the performance of the service is exacted.

The citation which accompanied the Medal of Honor, read by Captain Robert S. Hawthorne, adjutant, Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, was directed from The White House, Washington, and reads: The President of the United States takes pleasure in awarding the MEDAL of HONOR to SERGEANT HULON B. WHITTINGTON, Co. I, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment, United States Army, for service as set forth in the following citation: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. On the night of 29 July 1944, near Grimesnil, France, during an enemy armored attack, Sergeant Whittington, a squad leader, assumed command of his platoon when the platoon leader and platoon sergeant became missing in action. He reorganized the defense, and under fire courageously crawled between gun positions to check the actions of his men. When the advancing enemy attempted to penetrate a road block, Sergeant Whittington, completely disregarding intense enemy action, mounted a tank and by shouting through the turret, directed it into position to fire point blank at the leading Mark V German tank. The destruction of this vehicle blocked all movement of the remaining enemy column, consisting of over 100 vehicles of a Panzer unit. The blocked vehicles were then destroyed by hand grenades, bazooka, tank and artillery fire and large numbers of enemy personnel were wiped out by a bold and resolute bayonet charge inspired by Sergeant Whittington. When the medical aid man had become a casualty, Sergeant Whittington personally administered first aid to his wounded men. The dynamic leadership, the inspiring example and the dauntless courage of Sergeant Whittington, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service." It was signed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Whittington entered the service of his country on August 21, 1940, from Bastrop, La. In addition to his Congressional Medal of Honor, Whittington wears the Silver Star, Purple Heart with one Oak-Leaf Cluster, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the

Good Conduct Medal, the American Defense (pre-Pearl Harbor) ribbon, the American Theatre ribbon (serving as gunner on a ship) and the European Theatre of Operations ribbon with four battle stars.

Leaving these shores for duty overseas on October 27th, 1942, Whittington landed with General Patton's troops on November 7, 1942, D-Day at Casa Blanca. He saw action at Meknes, French Morocco, and again in Algeria. Then came Tunisia and D-Day, July 10th, 1943, at Sicily.

It was while in combat in Sicily with Co. "H," 1st Bn, 41st Armored Division that Sergeant Whittington was first wounded on July 27th, 1943; not seriously, but enough to put him in the hospital. Events leading up to the incident in which Whittington was hit by shell fragments during action that earned for him and one of his comrades the Silver Star, follow:

The American forces were thrusting a spearhead through a pass between two mountains in Sicily in their advance to Palermo. Whittington and Sergeant George Vercher of Lena Station, Louisiana, were members of an advance party. Half of the advance took the right section of the thrust and Whittington with Vercher and their men took the left. Coming out of the pass, about 2 o'clock in the morning the men met up with the enemy who opened fire with two machine guns, an anti-tank gun, four field pieces of 100 mm type and various other support. Though Whittington and Vercher had expected opposition at any time and were ready with their guns and grenades, they had no idea what really lay before them. Besides the artillery mentioned, there was a pill-box and an ammunition dump in the vicinity. When the enemy opened up, Whittington and Vercher leading their squad, let go with rifle fire and started tossing their grenades. One of Whittington's grenades, aptly aimed at a field piece, lodged in the muzzle of the cannon and put it out of commission for the time. A tracer bullet from the M-1 rifle fired by Sergeant Whittington was credited with having set off the ammunition dump. Whittington doesn't remember events any too well after that for shell fragments hit him in his right shoulder and leg.

It was in action near St. Dennis, France, as a member of Co. "I," 41st Armored Regiment, 2nd Armored Division while Sergeant Whittington was acting platoon leader that the action which initiated the recommendation for the Medal of Honor took place.

Seven days later, on the 6th of August, at Boucage, France, Sergeant Whittington was again wounded, this time by mortar shell fire which struck him in the back and stomach and definitely put him out of the fighting.

Patients Hear Lectures On Fundamentals of Selling



Mr. Walter M. Casey, whose series of lectures have been well received by patients of the Brooke General and Convalescent Hospitals is shown above explaining the fundamentals of selling to S Sgt Herman W. Graf, left, of San Antonio, Texas, and Tec 3 Dale L. Stofferson of Harlin, Iowa.

A series of six lectures on the fundamentals of selling has just been concluded at the New Hospital, Annex II and Annex IV, by Walter M. Casey of Beaumont, Texas, as part of the Educational Reconditioning Program.

Mr. Casey is owner of the New Crosby Hotel in Beaumont, assistant to the president of the Rice Mills and also one of eight members comprising the W.P.B. Hotel Industry Advisory Committee. His varied occupations throughout an eventful lifetime qualify him to talk on a level that all the patients, whether grammar school or college graduates, are able to enjoy and appreciate. He has worked as a bell hop in New York City, the oilfields in Mexico, district sales manager for the Ford Motor Company in Southern California in addition to his current diversified enterprises.

Based on a recent survey, Mr. Casey believes that 43 per cent of the available manpower will be employed in sales, service and distribution. Since many patients are undecided as to their postwar plans, he has taken this opportunity to explain the fundamentals of selling. He also points

out what a lucrative field selling is. Mr. Casey volunteered these lectures on his own, in his effort to be of service to hospital patients.

Explaining that the postwar world will not be Utopia, Mr. Casey emphasizes willingness to work and common sense will still be pre-requisites to success. Education is required, he contends, but a diploma does not necessarily signify qualifications for executive positions. Over 65 per cent of the executives in industry today do not have high school diplomas, he points out. Mr. Casey himself worked his way through school and is a graduate of Columbia University.

Mr. Casey has urged the Sales Managers Club of San Antonio to supplement his program. Speakers from the organization are already appearing on the Educational Reconditioning Programs and are being well received by men who have never previously been interested in the selling field.

Many of these lectures can be applied to any chosen occupation and individual. Everyone is a salesman for himself in all of his daily contacts. A lecture on "De-

veloping a Pleasing Personality" concerns everyone. A willingness to work and learn are basics for any job. Mr. Casey has given assurances to patients in this hospital that there will be postwar jobs for veterans—if they are willing to work.

Plans are being made to bring Mr. Casey back during the last part of May to repeat this valuable series of lectures.

The patients shown with Mr. Casey in the photo, page 29, have both served their country overseas. S/Sgt. Herman W. Graf of San Antonio saw action in the Asiatic, Pacific and Mediterranean sections going overseas in May, 1943, and returning September, 1944. He has been a patient at the Brooke General Hospital since the 20th of December, 1944. Entering service in October, 1940, Sgt. Graf wears the Pre-Pearl Harbor Ribbon, the European Theater of Operations Ribbon with four battle stars, the Good Conduct Medal and the Purple Heart with TWO Oak Leaf Clusters.

Tec 3 Dale L. Stofferson of Harlin, Iowa, left for overseas August 2, 1942, and returned October 20, 1944. He was a member of the "Fighting" Medics, being a Company Aid man with a rifle platoon company, 1st Infantry Division. He was wounded twice, once in the African theater on May 6, 1943, the second time in Normandy on 1 August 1944. He wears besides the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, a Silver Star with an Oak Leaf Cluster, Good Conduct Ribbon, the European Theater of Operations ribbon with four battle stars, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Ribbon and the Distinguished Unit Badge.

Another patient, Private Howard Charter of San Francisco, Calif., assigned to the Education and Information section of Brooke Hospital, has given much valuable assistance to Mr. Casey in his series of lectures.

Red Cross News

CANDY PULL

The fact that most men like to putter around a kitchen was proven when on April 11th an old fashioned "candy pull" was held at New Hospital Red Cross Building. Many batches of taffy were cooked by the patients and pulled to just the right consistency. The only tragedy was that one man couldn't wait for the mixture to cool and blistered his hands a little. Fudge was also on the recipe list and was especially good because of the hard work done by the "pecan shelling" crew. Patients who were not "kitchen inclined" enjoyed card games and were served coffee. Sharply at 9 P. M. the last dish, pot and pan was spotless—the last crumbs eaten, — and the tired "cooks" on their way to bed.

BARNYARD PARTY

"I'm a duck" — "I'm a pig" — "I'm a donkey" — "I'm a chicken" — such were the cries heard at the Old Hospital Red Cross Building as the guests filed in to the Barnyard Party and had pinned on his or her lapel a tiny paper animal which affiliated him or her with the group. As soon as the chickens gathered in their roost, the pigs in their pen, etc. the peanut race began. Each group tried to find more peanuts than the other in a given time. The noisy part was that only the captain of each group could pick up the peanuts and he had to be called by the pigs "oinking," the ducks "quacking," the cows "mooing." Pandemonium reigned. Next came a duck walk race, then a rooster crowing contest with gestures. A real hot potato relay race came next and blue ribbons were awarded winners in each game or race. Last of all came "Farmer in the Dell" but not as you ever played it before. This was in swing-time and the farmer jitterbugged around choosing a wife. This game led to the refreshment table which held kegs of cider and doughnuts. Corporal Koch played the piano while these delicacies were enjoyed and the whole group joined in singing popular favorites. The animals seemed reluctant to leave the barnyard and the attractive farmer's daughters who were guests.

U.S.O. NOTES

The Discussion Club of the Crockett Street USO invites patients of the Brooke General Hospital and the Brooke Convalescent Hospital to attend a program given on May 10th at 8 P. M., the subject of which will be "Small Business After the War." The speaker will be Mr. Conrad Netting, district director of the Small War Plants Corporation. The object Mr. Netting will have in mind will be to inform the group attending about united effort being put forth by men in small businesses to promote their enterprises in the reconversion era. This meeting should be of especial interest to the soldier who anticipates going into business after the war.

USO INVITES WIVES OF SERVICE MEN TO "CHIT—CHAT AND CHILI"

A hearty welcome is extended to wives of servicemen by the U.S.O. at 326 E. Crockett St. to attend "Wives Afternoon" every Thursday at 2:00 P. M. and enjoy "Chit—Chat and Chili." Sports, tours, classes and special programs for women are also a feature of these get-togethers.

The Quincy Street USO were hostesses for a most exciting Bingo evening at the Old Hospital early in April. The grand prize was a long distance telephone call. Having just arrived at the hospital that very afternoon, the lucky winner could scarcely wait for the opportunity to call his Chicago home.

The Women's Army Corps

To Observe 3rd Birthday

14 May, 1945



ARMED with good health, alert minds, Army technical and specialized training, plus the will to work and win, America's women soldiers proudly are wearing the insignia of their branch of Army service, or the Pallas Athlene of their own corps, in far corners of the world today.

Originally organized as an Army auxiliary by an Act of Congress introduced by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, the Women's Army Corps bill was passed on May 14, 1942. Congressional and military leaders realized that in time of total war, women also must work to preserve the democratic form of government which granted them the privilege of taking their places in society and business alongside their men.

On May 15, 1942, Oveta Culp Hobby of Houston, Texas, wife of former Governor William P. Hobby, was named Director of the Corps. Now a member of the War Department General Staff, Colonel Hobby is responsible for the plans and policies, for procurement, reception, classification, training and assignment of its personnel, and the inspection of units, detachments, and individuals assigned to the Army Ground Forces and the Army Service Forces.

There have been many changes in the Corps in the three years since its formation. Despite a 25 percent loss in numbers due to various reasons when the "Auxiliary" was dropped from its name, there was a gain in prestige, in unity of purpose within the Corps and in pride among women.

Women who join the ranks of the Army must be citizens of the United States; be

single; or married without dependent children under 14 years of age; and be able to pass a physical examination. The minimum education requirements for the applicant are that she must have completed two years of high school or the equivalent in business, vocational or trade school.

Almost within reach of the third milestone in the Corps' history, the women in the Army of the United States have attuned their skills and abilities to the needs of their country at war.

The Wacs do many jobs in the Army, contributing directly to the fighting fronts; jobs that mean supplies on time, that orders are precise, accurate and delivered on schedule; that channels of communication are kept open and the records of every soldier who works and fights in this war are complete and dependable.

Now they are serving in the Army General Hospitals as Medical and Surgical technicians, helping to care for our wounded who are returning to this country at an alarming rate. They are performing various duties in the hospital wards and in operating rooms, assisting in the care of the sick and wounded under the supervision of Army doctors and Army nurses. They are taking over many of the functions which in normal times would be handled by the nurses, but for which professional training is not necessary.

The Women's Army Corps in its three years of existence, in its devotion to its tasks, in its high regard for the Army's great and important teamwork, has earned the pride its women members now feel in being soldiers. They have earned the right to see Captain Van Gilder in person, phone 3041 for information sought.

ATTENTION, PATIENTS

The following rights should be brought to your attention. If you have been hospitalized for a period of six consecutive months or over, regardless of the number of hospitals in which you have been a patient, or whether you have been overseas or not, you are entitled to make application for a refund of all premiums paid on your life insurance from the first day of hospitalization.

All dispositions and decisions rendered on every applicant's case come from the Chief, National Service Life Insurance, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

Adding information and applications may be obtained by contacting Captain Robert L. Van Gilder, the Personal Affairs Officer of Brooke, office in the basement, west wing new hospital. If you are unable to see Captain Van Gilder in person, a phone call from your bedside (extention

PVT. DIMBULB - HE AINT RIGHT BRIGHT /

